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ABSTRACT

Three learning modules designed for middle school students by a middle school teacher are presented in this document. The three modules are designed to supplement the regular textbook program for teaching about India. They are specifically created to fulfill the needs and interests of 11- to 14-year-old students. The modules contain elements of social interaction, adult role-playing, and group planning. The modules are entitled: "It's Fun to Be the Geography Teacher"; "The Coloring Contest"; and "The-Great-Cities-of-India-Race." Several maps and pictures of animals important in Indian culture are included, as is a bibliography. (DB)

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INDIA - A MYRIAD OF CULTURES

THREE LEARNING MODULES

FOR MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS

. It's Fun to Be the Geography Teacher .

. The Coloring Contest .

. The-Great-Cities-of-India Race .

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ANCIENT AND MODERN INDIA
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SUMMER 1988

INDIA - A MYRIAD OF CULTURES
INTRODUCTION

India, a Myriad of Cultures, is composed of three teaching modules designed for students in middle school. The three modules should be used as a supplement to the regular textbook program. They are specifically created to fulfill the special needs of the eleven- to fourteen-year-old student. The middle school child still has many of the psychological and social needs of a child, but, at the same time, wishes to "try out" the world of the adult. Therefore, these modules contain elements of social interaction, adult role-playing, and group planning.

Just a comment on each of the modules:

1. **It's Fun to Be the Geography Teacher** - p. 1
   The kids are just "in their element" teaching Kindergartners or First Graders! They can think of more creative ideas than you can ever imagine. They'll have the little ones pretend-flying to India, dressed in saris, and playing "Pin-the-Snow-on-the-Himalayas.

2. **The Coloring Contest** - p. 17
   This is a good one-day activity. Lot's of fun designing a hand.

3. **The-Great-Cities-of-India Race** - p. 26
   This takes a bit of teacher preparation. You have to make an enlarged map. However, you could simplify the activity by having the students just mark a xeroxed map of India. The great thing about this activity is that they really look through the National Geographic magazines. What a wonderful resource these magazines are! But they are, for the most part, too long and difficult for many young students to read. This activity utilizes the wealth of information given in the pictures and their captions.

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INDIA - A MYRIAD OF CULTURES
It's Fun to Be the Geography Teacher!

GRADE LEVEL: 5-8 Graders (Presenters)
Kindergartners (through 3rd grade)

LENGTH OF MODULE: 5 days

INTRODUCTION; In this module eighth grade geography students will be assigned to small groups (4-5 students) and will prepare a teaching module on India to be presented to small groups of Kindergartners. This module was written to provide interesting, engaging activities on India for eighth grade geography students. Though most recently published geography text-based programs provide ample work to go with the basic text, it is often difficult for young adolescents to really relate in any way to countries and cultures which are not closely based on a European cultural heritage. Therefore, I have tried to generate supplementary activities which require a direct engagement of the students in teaching about India.

Each of these activities demands of the students a personal concern with India. The activites are set up in such a manner that emerging personal and social needs of the adolescent will hopefully be fulfilled. These needs are:

A. Independence - Groups will independently plan a presentation on India.

B. Success - Students will feel successful presenting to younger students.

C. Security - Students can be sure they will be looked up to, rather than be ridiculed by their often scornful peers.

D. Power - Students will be in charge of a group (5-8) of young children.

E. Need to be a contributing member of the real world - They can be a real teacher.

F. Socializing - Students will be able work with other students rather than alone at their desks.

LEARNER OUTCOMES:

1. Students will be able to work cooperatively in a small groups.

2. Students will be able to plan, organize and give a group presentation on India for young children.

3. Students will evaluate their presentation, their group planning, and their own contributions to the group.

4. Students will write a lesson plan for their presentations.

PROCEDURES

Lesson 1 -

Objectives: To explain directions for project and provide time for research

Materials: Sheet A (with student directions)

Equipment and Arrangements: Arrange a 45 minute visit with lower grade teachers

Activity: Hand out direction sheet A. Explain to students that they will be working in assigned groups of 4-5. They are to plan a 45-minute presentation on India for young children. They are to follow the five guidelines (listed on sheet A) for sequence of activities. They are also to present the five main concepts (listed on sheet A) about India within the 45-minute time period. This may be extended to several visits to the classrooms of the young students. Allow the rest of the period to get the group organized. Each group member should be responsible for presenting one of the five concepts (see sheet A).

Lessons 2, 3, and 4 -

Objectives: To do research on India

To prepare a presentation on India

Materials: Poster board

Encyclopedias

Library books on India

Equipment and Arrangements: Overhead projector to make maps or large pictures

Arrange a visit to library to gather information

Procedure: Make sure each group has chosen a leader and has divided the tasks. No one group member should dominate the actual presentation, i.e., if one person presents the geography, then another should present the culture. As much as possible, allow students to come up with their own ideas.

Lesson 5 -

Objectives: To give a presentation on India to young children

Materials: Masking tape (to tape flags, posters, etc.)

Scissors

Ball of string (to hang objects)

Equipment and Arrangements: Arrange for 45-minute time period with Kindergarten teachers

Video camera to tape the presentations

Arrangements with Home Ec teacher if any food has to be heated up

Procedure: Request that the Kindergarten teachers divide the young students up into groups of 6-8. Assign each group of eighth graders a number. Give the Kindergarten teachers stick-on tags with group number written on them, so that the young students can be divided up quickly and groups assigned.

Lesson 6 -

Objective: To evaluate their presentations

Materials: Sheet of paper for each student

Equipment: None

Procedure: Instruct each eighth grader to write an evaluation of their presentation, their contributions to the group, and how their group worked together. Grading emphasis should not be on how positively or negatively they write, but in the length and amount of thought they put into

the evaluation. Each individual evaluation should be from 100-200 words.

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Student Sheet A-1

INDIA - A MYRIAD OF CULTURES
It's Fun to Be the Geography Teacher!
STUDENT DIRECTIONS

OBJECTIVES: To present basic information about India to a small group of Kindergartners (or 1-2-3 grade)

To work in a small group to prepare a presentation on India

INFORMATION TO BE PRESENTED:

1. GEOGRAPHY - Introduce globe as a representation of the world

   Show where we live on the globe

   Show and compare the location of India with that of our state

   Depict India's basic physical and climate features

2. LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE - Show the Hindi alphabet

   Teach basic phrases in Hindi

   Give a stick puppet show or read a story from the Panchatrana

3. FOOD AND DRESS - Depict or provide sampling of food(s) common in India

   Depict or demonstrate the clothes commonly worn in India

4. CULTURE AND CUSTOMS - Show customs and symbols which are common in India

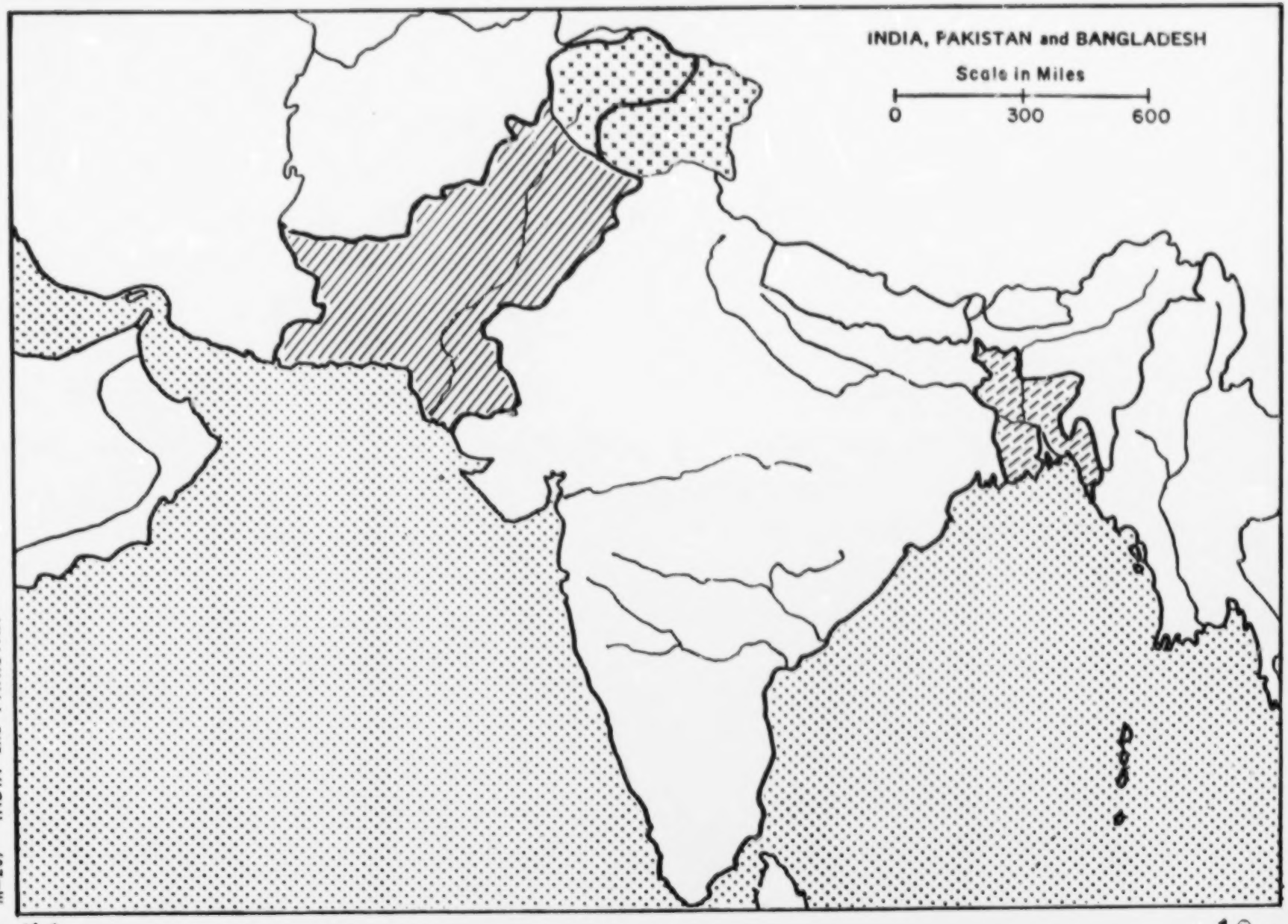
5. PRODUCTS - Show or depict several of the products which India is famous for

SUGGESTED ORDER OF PRESENTATION:

1. Listening and showing part
2. Movement part
3. Hands-on activity part
4. Wrap-up part - Get them quiet again
   - Ask what they learned
   - Ask if they enjoyed presentation

ORGANIZATION:

1. Choose a leader for your group.
2. Each group member will be responsible for a portion of the presentation.
3. Leader of the group will be responsible for promoting group cooperation and checking up on individual responsibilities.
4. Leader should not dominate the presentation.
5. Be sure needed materials are accessible in case someone is absent.
6. Treat the young children respectfully. Tell one of the teachers present if a child is disruptive, so that this does not disrupt your presentation.
7. If you have ideas of your own which you would like to try out, feel free to do so. You may try your own ideas in addition to the suggestions made here or as a replacement for any ideas given on this sheet.



M-207 INDIA and PAKISTAN

METHOD TWO
STICK PUPPET

Stick puppets can be used effectively with very young children. Rod puppets which might conceivably be called more sophisticated stick puppets, are used in India in both traditional and contemporary designs and are more appropriate to adult use. In *SHILPA* we will treat simple stick puppets because they are easier to work with and because they can be made by small children.

According to Mrs. Meher Contractor in an article written for Marg magazine, the only place in India where the rod puppet is used in a traditional form is Bengal. These puppets are called *Putul Nautch* or dancing dolls. As with most traditional puppets, they are used to depict religious themes such as from the epic *Mahabharata* but mostly in telling the story of *Manasa* the snake goddess and in *Radha-Krishna* themes.

The stick puppet patterns and directions given here in *SHILPA* are contemporary designs and are used to produce SKIT TWO, THE CLEVER RABBIT. Patterns are given here for all the characters in the skit which is a translated version of a *Panchatantra* tale. For background on *Panchatantra*, see the skit which is second in the series of five skits given in *SHILPA*.

The puppets can be constructed in two ways. The first method is simply to cut out the pattern of the character from cardboard or tag board, color it or apply fake fur or flannel for texture and mount it to a stick, a dowel or a pencil. Very young children can enjoy this kind of puppet construction and the characters can be made quickly to afford instant gratification.

If young children are too impatient to deal with the exact script, a narrator may read the parts or the teacher may tell the story and the children can improvise the story. They are good at that.

A slightly more difficult rendition of the stick puppets given here in *SHILPA* may be approached with older children or adults by using the basic pattern forms and by making the limbs moveable. An example of adding moveable limbs is given (with directions for assembly) for the monkey character. These more mature puppeteers can choose which limbs to make moveable and then can follow the method given for making moveable limbs for the monkey. The principal of attaching a stick or dowel remains the same in constructing the puppets with moveable limbs as in single-form puppets. You may wish to combine the two methods of constructing these characters to accommodate varying degrees of dexterity in your group.

MATERIALS:	Heavy tag board or thin (1/4"- 3/8") sheets of styrofoam. For each puppet, a stick, small diameter dowel, or painter stick, 12"-15". Masking tape, scissors, felt tip markers, crayons, flannel, fake fur, glue.
TIME:	1 class period.
RECOMMENDED AGE:	5 - 8 years.

Directions for Simple Stick Puppet

1. Either trace or photo copy patterns for the animal characters given in this section of *SHILPA*.

2. Each student can trace or copy his/her animal character onto card or tag board, then cut it out.

3. If fake fur or flannel is to be added, this should be done before attaching the puppet to the stick.

4. If fake fur is used on the animal for texture, embellishments may be added such as small button eyes and a button or tiny yarn ball nose. If flannel is used, details may be added with crayon or felt tip pen.

5. When the animal is complete, attach a stick or dowel to the back side with masking tape so that the puppet can be held like a big lollypop. Now you are ready to produce the skit, "The Clever Rabbit." A simple stage (See "Stages" in this section of *SHILPA*) or a table such as a work table turned on its side will suffice. The puppeteers can crouch behind the table.

Directions for Jointed Stick Puppet

The directions for constructing the simple stick puppet apply to the same style jointed puppet in regard to the materials needed, types of adornment or embellishments and the application of the stick to the back side of the puppet. The same animal patterns can be used, but the teacher will need to help the children choose which limbs to make moveable, if indeed, any at all. The monkey pattern is given here in *SHILPA* twice, once as a simple stick puppet and again as an example of a jointed puppet. If they look carefully at the monkey and its moving parts, the children will get an idea which joints might move and flop effectively when the puppet is performing. It should be pointed out to them that the moving parts are not controlled as with a marionette, they are simply loose and can move in use thus making the puppet more life like.

I might suggest that there is one exception to the control of moving parts. It is effective to use two sticks on the tiger, to have his head cut from a separate piece of cardboard and then to join it with cloth tabs to his shoulders. Attach one stick to the back of the tiger's head and the other to his body. That way, when he roars or moves about, he can seem to be more fierce.

The elephant's ears might make good moving parts for him. The rabbit's ears and hind legs (in the same manner as the monkey's) could be moveable. The bear's head and legs lend themselves nicely to being jointed. The fox is a little more difficult. The puppeteer may wish to keep him rigid or his head could be made to be moveable. His tail seems a likely possibility except that if it is to be moveable, it will need a stick of its own to keep it from flopping into unlikely positions.

When you and your puppeteers have chosen which parts are to be jointed or moveable, you will need to make patterns for these moveable parts. It won't work simply to cut them off of the main body or torso. They will need to be traced separately and to have an added round or tab whereby they can be joined to the animal with small cloth or felt tabs (look at the pattern for the jointed monkey). When they are complete, you will be ready for your own production of "The Clever Rabbit."

MONKEY (1)

HINDI WORD बन्दर

SOUNDS LIKE BUN'-DUR'

RABBIT

HINDI WORD खरगोश

SOUNDS LIKE KHUR-GŌSH'

TIGER

HINDI WORD शेर

USUALLY MEANS LION, SOMETIMES USED FOR TIGER.

SOUNDS LIKE SHAIR

ATTACH BRAIDED CORD OF YARN

TAIL HERE X

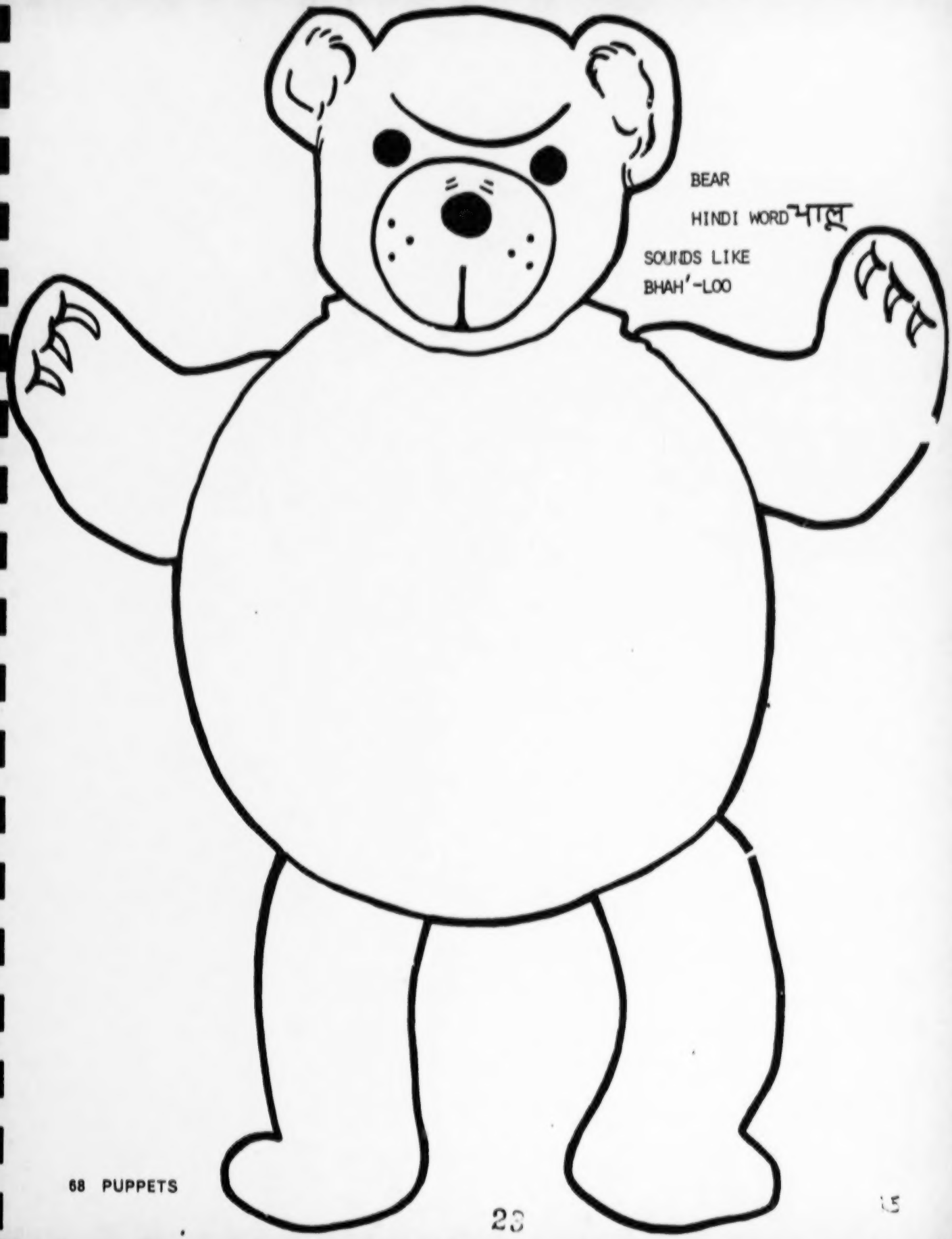
19

20

21

22

ELEPHANT
HINDI WORD हाथी
SOUNDS LIKE HAH'-TEE


BEAR
HINDI WORD भालू
SOUNDS LIKE
BHAH'-LOO

FOX
HINDI WORD सियार
(ACTUALLY MEANS JACKAL)
SOUNDS LIKE SI-YAHR'

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INDIA - A MYRIAD OF CUILTURES
A Coloring Contest for Eighth Graders

GRADE LEVEL: 5-8 Grade

LENGTH OF MODULE: 1 day

INTRODUCTION: Students will create an original hand design and color it with red magic markers. These designs are called Mehandi. They are symbols of good fortune and prosperity which are often worn on festive occasions.

LEARNER OUTCOMES:
1. Students will be able to understand the purposes of Mehandi.
2. Students will create an original design on the outline of a hand.

PROCEDURES: Explain to the students the purposes of Mehendi. Hand out copies of various hand designs (A,B,C,D) and then collect them. Hand out xeroxed copies of outline of hand. Suggest that they first outline the design in pencil, then go over it with red marker.

When students are finished with their colored design, mark each sheet with a number and hang on wall. Have a group of teachers or classes in a different grade judge the contest.

MEHANDI

BACKGROUND

Mehandi are flowery and often very intricate designs that are painted on women's hands and feet. The paste which is used in the painting is made from myrtle leaves (*mehandi*) and yields a brownish-red color. The paste is applied to the skin with either a stick or a silver wire. In the west we know mehandi as *henna*.

The cultivation of mehandi takes place in the Indian states of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar and Rajasthan. Although women of these states and others practice the art of mehandi design, it is the women of Rajasthan that excel in the art.

Mehandi designs have come to be symbols of good fortune and prosperity. They are worn on most festive occasions but are especially linked to marriage ceremonies. In some villages of India all invited female wedding guests apply mehandi to the palms of their hands.

Mothers will create mehandi designs on children for important festivals. Diwali is one such festival. The designs usually take the form of a rupee coin, stars (*tara*) and a game similar to jacks (*panch pachheta*).

Mehandi designs are not exclusive to the use of people. Indian puppets' hands are usually adorned with designs, cows receive mehandi on their foreheads after giving birth and frequently musicians decorate their instruments with mehandi. In fact, mehandi is an indigenous part of the Indian culture. Countless songs tell of it and many proverbs refer to it.

In translation of a Rajasthani folk song below, the importance of mehandi in the lives of the villagers is seen. The song is sung the night before a marriage ceremony when mehandi is applied to the hands and feet of both the bride and groom.

The mehandi is sown in a sandy place:
The love-juice of mehandi is a lovely tint.

The mehandi is watered by the river Jamuna...
The mehandi has sprouted a pair of leaves...
The mehandi is plucked by tender women...
The mehandi leaves are drying in the courtyard...
The mehandi is crushed by the grindstone...
The mehandi is sifted through a fine cloth...
The mehandi is soaked in a fine red bowl...
The mehandi has been painted on by the elder brother's wife as she sits...

(See Bibliography #2)

The sister-in-law's brother has come to see it...
"O Lady, who has painted your hands?"
"Your hands, your beautiful hands, are a lovely shade"...
"Put your hands on my heart"...

"I make an offering of rubies and jewel."
The love-juice of mehandi is a lovely tint.

Making "...an offering of rubies and jewels" in the song refers to the fact that jewels in themselves are worth little when compared to the beauty of the painted hands. Indeed the creations executed by the painters are exquisite.

The leaves of the mehandi plant are also utilized for other reasons. Villagers claim that they are useful in curing headaches and when applied to boils and corns can bring about healing. Some people even mix mehandi with oil and apply it to the hair thus giving a natural highlight brought about by the mehandi's strong earth color. This is a practice that is becoming more and more popular in our own country.

There are many traditions attached to the making of mehandi designs. For example, before applying it to the palms seven circles should be made on the wall to honor various deities. Some say that the bowl used to prepare the mehandi paste should not be washed on the same day it was used. It is a practice never to permit a widow to apply mehandi to a married woman. Also, it is taboo to use mehandi in a family for one year following the death of one of its members. Through hundreds of years of using mehandi some of the reasons for these traditions have been lost but this still does not lessen their importance of observance.

MATERIALS:	Non-toxic body paint in brown and/or red, broom straws or extra fine paint brushes are needed when applying the design directly to the body. (Brown and/or red tempera paint, regular brushes and paper can be substituted if designs are made on paper.)
TIME:	One class period when used as a regular art activity. Two to three for the study of the mehandi design process.
RECOMMENDED AGE:	Ten year olds to adult

ACTIVITY

Since purchasing henna in the West is costly and the dye when applied to the skin remains for several weeks, for this activity it is suggested that non-toxic body paint be purchased. Only two colors will be needed, brown (in larger quantity) and red (to be used as a tint). Such paint can be usually purchased at an art or hobby store.

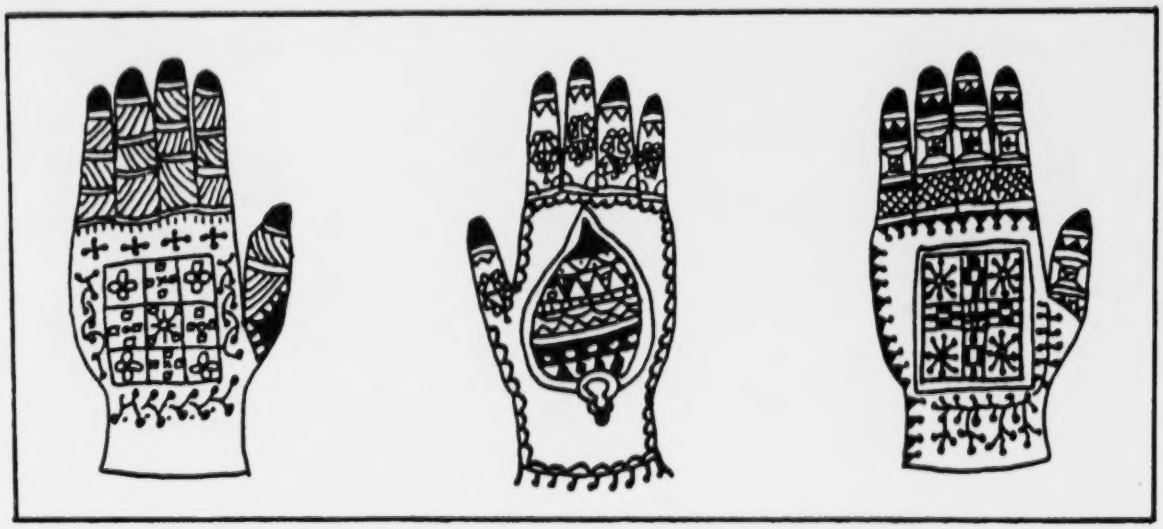
Students can be asked to practice one of the mehandi that follows. The illustrations can be taken from the book and duplicated, shown on an opaque projector or can be displayed on a bulletin board. If some students seem hesitant about want-

ing to duplicate the mehandi on their own palms they might want to recreate the design on large paper or prefer to place it on an object of their choice.

Although there are many traditional mehandi designs there is much room for creativity in painting. Students can be encouraged to think up their own designs that are meaningful to them. A diagram of a favorite game or an outline from nature (tree, stars, moon, sun, plants, etc.) can be drawn.

Since mehandi is frequently applied by one person to another this can take the form of a group exercise. When painting on the palm it is best to use a piece of straw (from a broom) or an extremely fine brush. If students prefer to make their creation on paper, a regular brush and water or tempera paint can be used.

The designs illustrated below are traditional ones. The designs that follow in this section are adaptations of still more traditional mehandi. You will notice in both that a great deal of attention is paid to graphic lines. In effect, the entire hand is covered with line illustration. This exercise will undoubtedly appeal to those students who enjoy doodling since it employs using the same basic technique of filling up space. Of course the mehandi designs are well organized and are very frequently proportioned regarding space and line. For this reason you might want to share with students the illustrations found in the Block Printing section of this book. Students can then make a comparison between the two art forms and even incorporate some of the block designs within their mehandi illustrations.



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INDIA - A MYRIAD OF CULTURES
The Great-Cities-of-India Race

GRADE LEVEL: 5-8 Grade

LENGTH OF MODULE: 6-8 days

INTRODUCTION: In this module, geography students will have a great race by railway to five great Indian cities. They will begin the race in Delhi and finish in Bombay. To complete the race they must study information about the five great cities of India - Delhi, Agra, Benaras, Calcutta, and Bombay.

The activities are set up in such a manner that emerging personal and social needs of the young adolescent will be fulfilled. These needs are:

A. Success - Students will feel successful since they will all complete the race.

B. Socializing - Students will be able to work with other students rather than alone at their desks.

C. Competitiveness - Young adolescents increasingly enjoy competition. Here it will be within the context of group work.

LEARNER OUTCOMES:

1. Students will be able to work cooperatively in a small group.

2. Students will be able to learn facts about five major cities of India.

MATERIALS: large sheet of white paper or butcher paper with enlarged map of India

magic markers to outline and color map

markers with Group number on them

outline maps of India for each group
(or each student)
Study Guide computer program (Biblog.#10)

Copies of National Geographic listed in
the Bibliography (#3-#9)

Computer-generated tests for each group
(different for each grade)

EQUIPMENT AND ARRANGEMENTS:

Overhead projector to enlarge map of India

Using overhead projector or opaque
projector, enlarge map of India, outline,
mark in railway route, major cities, and
color map.

PROCEDURES:

1. Assign students to groups of 4.

2. Read the Student Sheet A together with class.

3. Hand out tests and National Geographic to each group. A different test should be generated for each group. Test questions should be entered using the Study Guide program or any test generating program. Use 20 questions for each test (or as many as you wish).

4. Correct the tests. An easy alternative is to generate 20 questions having the students use the computer program directly. The program has teacher management features so will keep track of group scores.

5. As soon as a group is finished with a test (students within one group could have individual, identical sheets to fill out) and have passed the test with 90% or better they should place their marker on the correct place on the map and proceed to the next test (and the next city)

6. The winning group is the first group to reach Bombay.

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INDIA - A MYRIAD OF CULTURES
The Great-Cities-of-India Race
STUDENT DIRECTIONS

READY! SET!! GO!!! In the next five days you will be a contestant in the Great-Cities-of-India Race. All aboard on the Great India Express Train which will take you from Delhi to Agra to Benaras to Calcutta to Madras to Bombay. But to get your group on the Express Train rather than the Milk Run, you'll have to study your facts about these great cities. Get your facts straight and you'll soon be in Bombay ready to hustle on down to Chowpatty Beach for a dip in the Arabian Sea. Here's how to get "All Aboard!"

1. First listen to the cassette tape of "Namaste India." Many of the questions you will have to answer are from this tape. However, you will have a copy of the script to find the answers. Right now, just listen to the sounds of India.

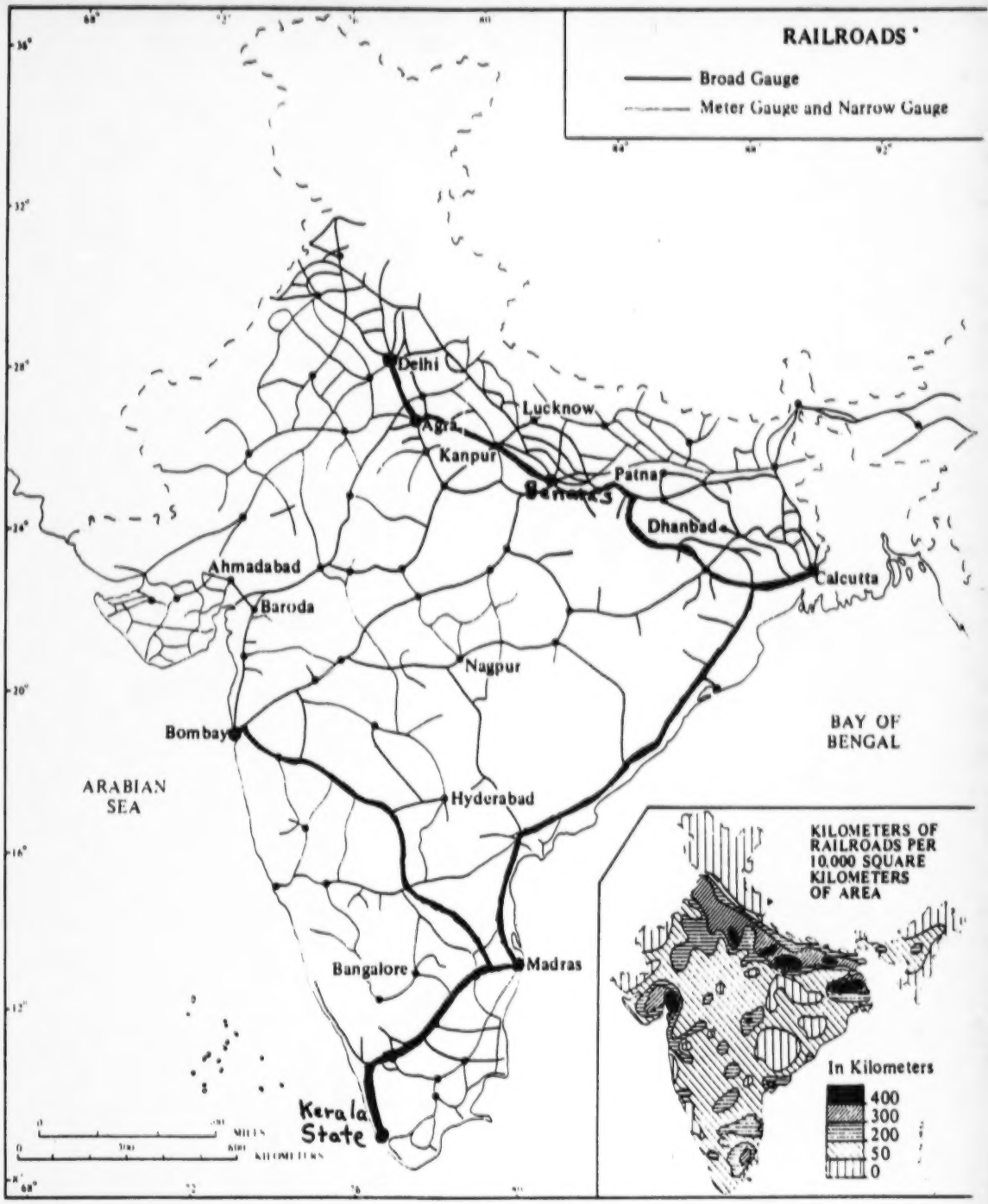
2. To get aboard the Taj Express at the New Delhi Train Station, your group must first answer 20 questions about the cities of Delhi and New Delhi. All the answers will be found either in a National Geographic or in the script of "Namaste India." If the answer is in a National Geographic, the issue date and page number are given also. All of the answers found in National Geographics involve studying pictures and reading the picture captions.

3. Your group must get 18 out of the 20 questions correct in order to put the group marker on Delhi. Once the marker is on Delhi, your group must then get 18 out of 20 questions about Agra correct in order to move on to Agra.

4. Should your group not get 18 correct, you will have to do another 20 questions on the same city. Some of the questions may be the same. Some may be different.

5. Answers which are spelled incorrectly will be counted as incorrect answers. If you have three misspelled answers, your group must take another question sheet.

GOOD LUCK!!!



the Chinese came here to trade spices. Kerala's current inhabitants seem to agree, and it is difficult to leave these beautiful beaches. However, the Jayanti Janata Express, which we call the J-J, is waiting to take us through Karnataka State.

Bombay That was a fast 24 hours. I'd like you to meet my friend, Angana, who came to the train station to welcome you to Mumbai, or, as you know it, Bombay.

Angana was speaking Marathi, the major language of Maharashtra State. A lot of people in Bombay also speak Gujarati, the language of nearby Gujarat. So I'd like you to hear like, as well.

In Bombay you can he languages. People fro end up here. But what all is the hit music fron

Bombay, like New cutta, is very cosmopo

* From *India in Maps*, by Ashok Dutt, S. P. Chatterjee, and M. Margaret Geib (Dubuque, Iow

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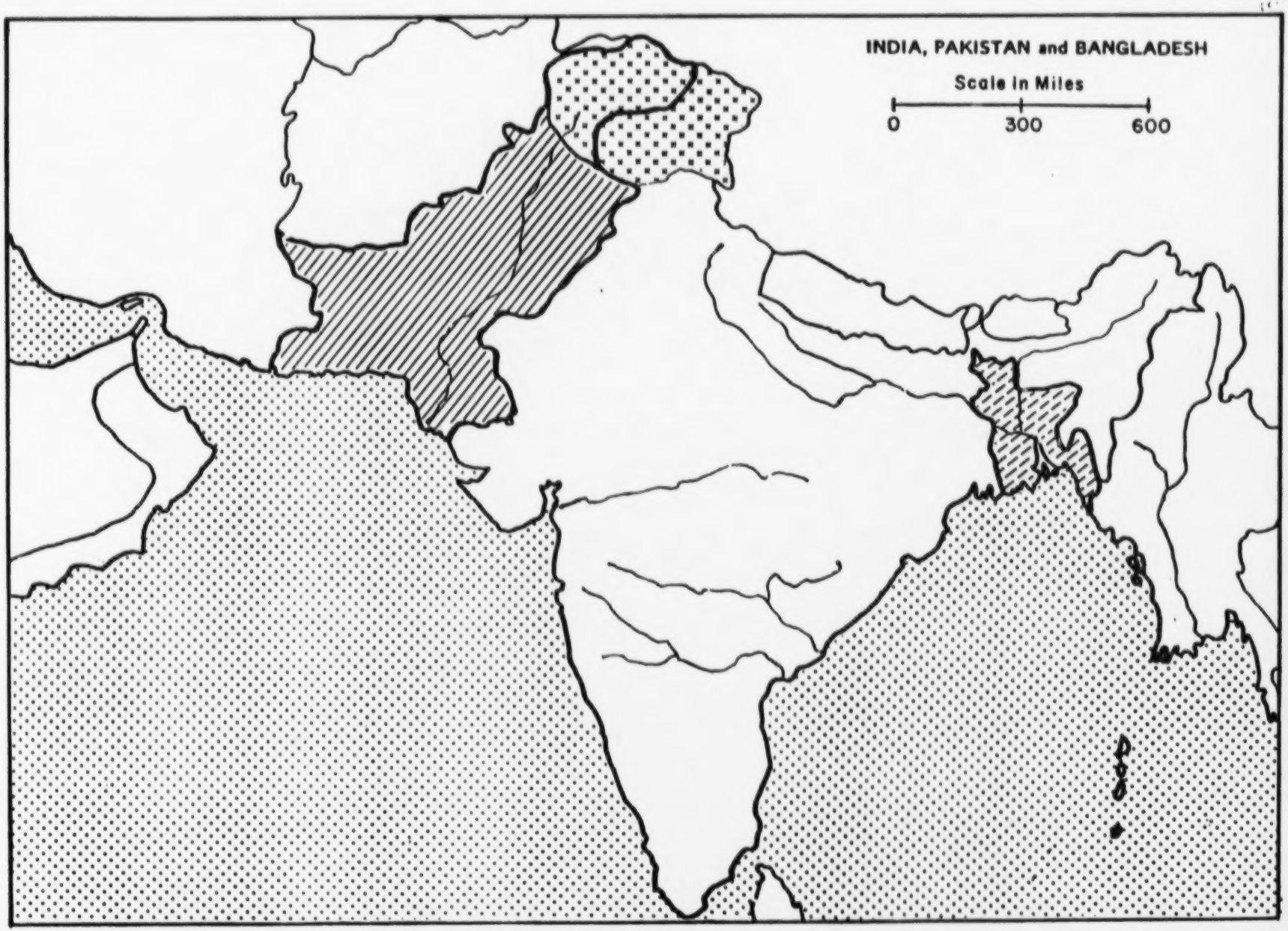
(Bibliog # 1)



M-207 INDIA and PAKISTAN

Name _____ Date _____

Class _____

DELHI QUIZ - The teacher should print out 20 (or whatever is desired) questions. Since they are randomly selected, each group will receive a different set of questions. Write the answer in the blank provided.

1. This man is building a car from _____ _____. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 514)

   Answer: _____

2. Mumtaz Mahal was Emperor Shah Jahan's beloved _____.(N.G., Apr. 85, p. 491)

   Answer: _____

3. What sport did the Muslim Moghuls love? (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 470-71)

   Answer: _____

4. In what mountains is Kashmir located. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 466 and 478)

   Answer: _____

5. What is the name of the fort in the background of the picture? (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 264-65)

   Answer: _____

6. This big pot is full of food, but the people who jump in to get some have to be careful not to get _____. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 472)

   Answer: _____

7. What is the name of Shah Jahan's wife who died in childbirth? He buried her in the Taj Mahal. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 466-67

   Answer: _____

8. A language of northern India is _____. (See script)

   Answer: _____

9. The Great Moghul Babur invaded India in 1526. His great-great grandson Shah Jahan is famous for building the Taj _____. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 464-65)

   Answer: _____

10. What building material is pictured here? (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 490)

Answer: _____

11. The Rajputs who lived in the desert often became _____ in the Mogul armies. (N.G.,Apr. 85, p. 476)

Answer: _____

12. We're ready to take off for Agra. What's the name of the special train we will take? (See script)

Answer: _____

13. The population of India is over _____ million people. (See script

Answer: _____

14. The Indian Maruti car is just like a _____ car from Japan. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 518)

Answer: _____

15. A new bride's family must give money and goods to the groom. This money is called the _____. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 531.

Answer: _____

16. The Mogul emperor encouraged the arts, but he had several great weaknesses. What was one of them? (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 478-79)

Answer: _____

17. The Great Moghul, Shah Jahan also built the city of Shahjahanabad, which today is called the city of _____ _____. (N.G.,Apr.85,p.464-65)

Answer: _____

18. Most of the people pictured live in the _____. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 515)

Answer: _____

19. Originally the sport of tent pegging had a practical purpose. This was to _____ the enemy's tent. (N.G.,Apr.85,p.484)

Answer: _____

20. What is the official language of India? (See script)

Answer: _____

21. Akbar (means "Great") was the greatest emperor. However, because he loved _____ too much, he never had time to learn to read and write (he was illiterate). (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 484-85)

Answer: _____

22. The Qutb Minar is Muslim, but the rust-free iron pillar is _____. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 533)

Answer: _____

23. The upper right picture shows the body of Indira Gandhi (prime minister who was assassinated) being burned. This Hindu ceremony is intended to set the soul free by returning the body to air, fire, water, and _____. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 510)

Answer: _____

24. How many famous Moghul emperors were there? (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 466-67)

Answer: _____

25. The untouchables' (Harijan) children go to school right next to the stone quarry. They must sit on the _____. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 530)

Answer: _____

26. How many official languages does India have? (See script) _____

Answer: _____

27. What year did the Moslem Moghuls invade India from Central Asia? (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 462)

Answer: _____

28. To get away from the heat of Delhi, India, the Moguls traveled to _____. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 478-79)

Answer: _____

29. Each time a groom marries he gains a dowry from the bride's family. A dowry is money and goods. This has led some greedy grooms to _____ their wife so that they could marry again. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 531)

Answer: _____

30. How many people does this Muslim mosque hold (Jama Masjid)? (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 524-25)

Answer: _____

31. You might see bagpipes on January 26th, because it's_____ Day.(See script)

Answer: _____

32. What percentage of India's people are Hindus? (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 524-25)

Answer: _____

33. Three miles south of Old Delhi is the city of _____ _____. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 512)

Answer: _____

34. "SHALIMAR" is the name of a famous perfume. It comes from an Indian word. What does Shalimar mean? (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 478-79)

Answer: _____

35. What Circle is the hub of New Delhi? (See script) _____

Answer: _____

36. What percentage of Indians are Muslims? (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 524-25)

Answer: _____

37. Most of the buildings in Chandni Chauk Street look like they would _____ in the next monsoon. (N.G.,Apr. 85, p.514-15)

Answer: _____

38. The invading Moghuls fought riding on _____.(N.G., Apr. 85, p. 462)

Answer: _____

39. Shah Jahan sat on this throne. It was later stolen and removed to Iran. What is the name of this throne? (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 464-65

Answer: _____

40. Where did the Moghuls come from? (N.G, Apr. 85, p. 462)

Answer: _____

41. The Moguls loved _____. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 482)

Answer: _____

42. Old Delhi is basically a _____ century walled town that was capital of Moghul India. (see script)

Answer: _____

43. Indira Gandhi's (she was prime minister and was assassinated) ashes were scattered over a shrine and at the source of the _____ River in the Himalayas. This is a Hindu ceremony. (N.G.,Apr.85,p.484)

Answer: _____

44. White _____ is used a lot in India for building. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 487)

Answer: _____

45. Emperor Shah Jahan wanted to build a tomb for himself just like his wife's tomb (the Taj Mahal). What color was his tomb going to be? (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 491)

Answer: _____

46. This is a picture of what famous plateau in India? (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 488)

Answer: _____

47. In the Taj Mahal much of the white marble in inlaid with thin slices of stones such as agate, carnelian, and the bright blue stone called _____ _____. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 491)

Answer: _____

48. Emperor Akbar loved horses. He played polo at night with _____ wooden balls. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 484-85)

Answer: _____

49. The Great Moghuls are descendants of _____. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 470)

Answer: _____

50. Which of these great Moghul emperors expanded the Indian empire to its greatest size? (N.G., APR. 85, P. 466-67)

Answer: _____

51. Everyone visits the Red Fort, the Jama Masjid Mosque, and _____ _____, the main shopping street. (See script)

Answer: _____

52. During Diwali, the Festival of Lights, the people worship _____, the Hindu Goddess of Wealth. (see script)

Answer: _____

53. The prime minister of India is pictured. He is the son of Indira (who was prime minister and was assassinated) and the grandson of Nehru, the first prime minister after independence from the British. What is his name? (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 508)

Answer: _____

54. People in Dalhi have the highest per capita income in India. How much is that? (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 517)

Answer: _____

55. What dance is shown? (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 523)

Answer: _____

56. Who works smashing rocks for $1 a day? (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 529)

Answer: _____

57. Instead of Hindu, many Muslims speak _____. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 492)

Answer: _____

58. What would you see on Rajpath? (See script) _____

Answer: _____

59. Cows are protected by India's _____. (N.G., Apr. 85, p. 520-21)

Answer: _____

60. The men in this picture are stretching newly _____ _____. (N.G., Apr. 58, p. 464-65)

Answer: _____

61. What word do you use to welcome friends to India? (See script)

Answer: _____

Answer key for version 1.

1. SPARE PARTS
2. QUEEN
3. WRESTLING
4. HIMALAYA
5. RED FORT
6. BURNED
7. QUEEN MUMTAZ MAHAL
8. PUNJABI
9. MAHAL
10. MARBLE
11. SOLDIERS
12. TAJ EXPRESS
13. 700
14. SUZUKI
15. DOWRY
16. OPIUM
17. OLD DELHI
18. NEIGHBORHOOD
19. COLLAPSE
20. HINDI
21. SPORTS
22. HINDU
23. EARTH
24. 6
25. GROUND
26. 15
27. 1526
28. KASHMIR
29. KILL
30. 20,000
31. REPUBLIC
32. 83
33. NEW DELHI
34. ABODE OF LOVE
35. CONNAUGHT
36. 11
37. COLLAPSE
38. HORSES
39. PEACOCK THRONE
40. Central Asia
41. GARDENS
42. 17TH
43. GANGES
44. MARBLE
45. BLACK
46. DECCAN
47. LAPIS LAZULI
48. BURNING
49. GENGHIS KHAN
50. AURANGZEB
51. CHANDNI CHAWK
52. LAKSHMI
53. RAJIV GANDHI
54. $330
55. BHARATA NATYA
56. HARIJANS
57. URDU
58. INDIA GATE
59. CONSTITUTION
60. DYED COTTON
61. NAMASTE

Name _____ Date _____

Class _____

AGRA QUIZ - The teacher should print out 20 (or whatever is desired) questions. Since they are randomly selected, each group will receive a different set of questions. Write the answer in the blank provided.

1. Have these farmers paid their fare? (N.G., June 84, p. 731)

   Answer: _____

2. If you take this train you will be tr[illegible]ed like an Indian prince, called a _____. (N.G., June 84, p. 714-15)

   Answer: _____

3. The river which goes through Agra is the _____. (N.G., June 84, p. 720-21)

   Answer: _____

4. To go from Agra to Varanasi you must go _____. (N.G., June 84, p. 746-47)

   Answer: _____

5. To us this porter looks unusual because he is balancing the luggage on his _____. (N.G., June 84, p. 717)

   Answer: _____

6. Why don't the waiters walk through the railway cars rather than passing the tray from the outside? (N.G., June 84, p. 696-97)

   Answer: _____

7. TICKETLESS TRAVEL IS SOCIAL EVIL - Who is this sign addressed to? (N.G., June 84, p. 731)

   Answer: _____

8. What bay is east of India? (N.G., June 84, p. 746-47)

   Answer: _____

9. What is being recycled in the top picture on this page? (N.G., June 84, p. 727)

   Answer: _____

10. What famous pass is this train going through? (N.G., June 84, p. 706)

    Answer: _____

11. When is a good time to view the Taj Mahal? (See script)

Answer: _____

12. The first part of this railway journey is in the country of _____(N.G.,June 84, p.696-97)

Answer: _____

13. What sea is west of India? (N.G., June 84, 746-47)

Answer: _____

14. Poor Shah Jahan. He was _____ in Agra Fort by his own son. (See script)

Answer: _____

15. What is the great Indian status symbol? (N.G., June 84, p. 717)

Answer: _____

16. What is another name for Varanasi? (N.G., June 84, p. 746-47)

Answer: _____

17. Railroad buffs would like India because they still have many _____ engines. (N.G., June 84, p. 720-21)

Answer: _____

18. Who built the Taj Mahal? (See script)

Answer: _____

19. Thousands of _____ were imported from all over Europe and Asia to inlay into the white marble. (See script)

Answer: _____

20. To get from Delhi to Agra you must go _____. (N.G., June 84, p. 746-47)

Answer: _____

21. What animal can do most anything it wants? (N.G., June 84, p. 725)

Answer: _____

22. What is hanging out the window? (N.G., June 84, p. 724-25)

Answer: _____

23. How many different gages of tracks (distance between tracks) does India have? (N.G., June 84, p. 746-47)

Answer: _____

24. Who built this mosque? (N.G., June 84, p. 702-03)

Answer: _____

25. Who may live in the Howrah train station permanently? (N.G., June 84, p. 732-33)

Answer: _____

26. In what direction is the Great Indian Desert? (N.G., June 84, p. 746-47)

Answer: _____

27. One of the languages spoken in this area is _____, which is very similar to Hindi but contains many words from Persian. (See script)

Answer: _____

28. If you travel second-class you may fail to get a _____. (N.G., June 84, p. 719)

Answer: _____

29. Another animals which is revered is the _____. (N.G., June 84, p. 727)

Answer: _____

30. What groups often tour famous Buddhist shrines? (N.G., June 84, p. 727)

Answer: _____

31. It is very safe to travel on Indian railways, but one hazard to watch out for is _____. (N.G., June 84, p. 722-23)

Answer: _____

32. For whom did Shah Jahan build the Taj Mahal? (See script)

Answer: _____

33. _____ _____ means lots of people crammed into little space. (N.G., June 84, p. 713)

Answer: _____

34. What building do you see in this photo of Agra? (N.G., June 84, p. 722-23)

Answer: _____

35. Are Indian trains cheap or expensive? (N.G., June 84, p. 728)

Answer: _____

36. How many passengers a year does the Indian Railway carry? (N.G., June 84, p. 700-701)

Answer: _____

37. These are the foothills of what Mountains?(N.G.,June 84,p.698-99)

Answer: _____

Answer key for version 1.

1. NO
2. MAHARAJAS
3. YAMUNA
4. SOUTHEAST
5. HEAD
6. DOORS LOCKED
7. FARE DODGER
8. BAY OF BENGAL
9. OLD SCHOOL NOTEBOOKS
10. KHYBER PASS
11. IN THE EVENING
12. PAKISTAN
13. ARABIAN
14. IMPRISONED
15. SUNGLASSES
16. BANARAS
17. STEAM
18. SHAH JAHAN
19. RARE STONES
20. SOUTH
21. COW
22. MILK
23. 3
24. SHAH JAHAN
25. VENDORS
26. NORTHWEST
27. URDU
28. SEAT
29. MONKEY
30. JAPANESE
31. OVERCROWDING
32. HIS WIFE
33. PEOPLE'S EXPRESS
34. TAJ MAHAL
35. CHEAP
36. 3.7 BILLION
37. HIMALAYAN

Name _____ Date _____

Class _____

VARANASI QUIZ - The teacher should print out 20 (or whatever is desired) questions. Since they are randomly selected, each group will receive a different set of questions. Write the answer in the blank provided.

1. Widows sometimes live out their days in Banaras because they are very _____ and cannot support themselves. (N.G.,Feb.86,p.250-51)

   Answer: _____

2. Do you find any Muslims in the Hindi holy city of Banaras? (N.G.,Feb.86, p.226-27)

   Answer: _____

3. Varanasi (Benares) may be the oldest city in the _____. (script)

   Answer: _____

4. In a common Hindu ceremony, a priest bedecks a limgam with _____. (N.G.,Feb.86,p.234-35)

   Answer: _____

5. What do you call a person making a pilgrimage to a holy place? (script)

   Answer: _____

6. Varanasi (Banaras) is the earthly abode of the god _____. (N.G.,Feb. 86, p.14-15)

   Answer: _____

7. What can you hear from the Golden Temple? (script)

   Answer: _____

8. The Buddhist religion started near Banaras in Sarnath. Here in the picture we see a domed shrine called a _____. (N.G.,Feb.86, p. 237)

   Answer: _____

9. What do these Brahman priests do?(N.G.,Feb.86, p. 218-19)

   Answer: _____

10. Who must light the dead body? (N.G.,Feb.86,p.249)

    Answer: _____

11. If you pass the Durga Temple, what should you watch out for? (script)

Answer: _____

12. What are ghats? (script)

Answer: _____

13. Reincarnation means to be reborn. A Hindu who dies in Banaras attains moksha, or liberation, an end to the cycle of _____. (N.G.,Feb.86,p.224)

Answer: _____

14. In the religious legend of Rama and Sita, Sita is kidnapped by the demon-king _____. (N.G.,Feb.86, p.242-43)

Answer: _____

15. Siva was an enforcer of divine law. Three of his commands were to cleans of sins, keep records of the living, and reward or ____ the dead for their activities in life. (N.G.,Feb.86,p.246-47)

Answer: _____

16. The dead are cremated. What does this mean? (N.G.,Feb.86, p. 220-21)

Answer: _____

17. What is the express train called which will take us to Calcutta? (script)

Answer: _____

18. What is India's most sacred Hindu river? (script)

Answer: _____

19. What god is pictured in the shrine? (script)

Answer: _____

20. Buddha preached at Sarnath 25 centuries ago. How many years is 25 centuries? (script)

Answer: _____

21. The red and white objects are _____ for offerings to the river. (N.G.,Feb.86,p.223)

Answer: _____

22. Calcutta is located in the state of _____. (script)

Answer: _____

23. You find business carried on in the streets, but are ever mindful of _____ since this is a holy city.(N.G.,Feb.86, p. 229)

Answer: _____

24. Business people like Ganesh (elephant-headed god) because he can remove _____. (N.G.,Feb.86,p.246-47)

Answer: _____

25. Who threw the money into the river? (N.G.,Feb.86,p.223)

Answer: _____

26. The man on the elephant is a _____. (N.G.,Feb.86,p.242-43)

Answer: _____

27. What animal do you see on the ghats? (N.G.,Feb. 86, 216-217)

Answer: _____

28. Pujas are _____ and offerings to the Ganges River. (N.G.,Feb.86,p.222)

Answer: _____

29. How long does the pilgrimage last? (N.G.,Feb.86,p.224)

Answer: _____

30. People in Calcutta probably speak Hindi, but they most certainly speak _____. (script)

Answer: _____

31. After setting the body aflame, the eldest son will split the skull to release the _____. (N.G.,Feb.86,p.249)k

Answer: _____

32. Pollution from sewage and partially burned corpses has prompted a river _____ campaign. (N.G.,Feb.86,p.230-31)

Answer: _____

33. In what Indian state is Agra located? (script)

Answer: _____

34. Being religious and practicing physical _____ are sometimes important to a Hindu. (N.G.,Feb.86,p.240-41)

Answer: _____

35. A sadhu is a _____ _____. (N.G.,Feb.86,p.233)

Answer: _____

36. If the Ganges is considered holy, can you wash your clothes there? (N.G.,Feb.86, p. 226-27)

Answer: _____

37. What was the first name of Benaras? (N.G.,Feb.86,p.224)

Answer: _____

38. The dot on her forehead is _____. (N.G.,Feb.86,p. 239)

Answer: _____

39. Some people on the trains are pilgrims, but many others are people who travel to find _____. (script)

Answer: _____

40. The eldest son will first anoint the body with clarified _____. (N.G.,Feb.86,p.249)

Answer: _____

41. The red color in the part in her hair means that she is _____. (N.G.,Feb.86, p.238)

Answer: _____

42. What is the other name for the holy city of Varanasi? (script)

Answer: _____

43. Calcutta is located on the banks of the _____ River.(script)

Answer: _____

44. Siva rode a _____ named Nandi. (N.G.,Feb.86,p.246-47)

Answer: _____

45. People come to Varanasi for pilgrimage. What do they do on the pilgrimage? (script)

Answer: _____

46. The ghats descend into the _____ River. (N.G., Feb. 86, p. 216-217)

Answer: _____

47. What is a pandad? (N.G.,Feb.86,p.218-219)

Answer: _____

46

48. What religion would we study about in Varanasi? (script)

Answer: _____

49. To die in Banaras is to die _____. (N.G.,Feb.86, p.220-21)

Answer: _____

50. What religion could we study about in Agra? (script)

Answer: _____

51. The woman is wearing a _____. (N.G.,Feb.86, p. 239)

Answer: _____

52. When people die there what are done with the bodies? (script)

Answer: _____

53. The red stripe means these women are _____. (N.G.,Feb.86,p.222)K

Answer: _____

54. Siva's son is an elephant-headed god called _____. (N.G.,Feb.86,p.246-47)

Answer: _____

55. The mark on the boy's forehead means that he has been ritually _____. (N.G.,Feb.86,p.239)

Answer: _____

56. The city of Calcutta was first established as a _____trading post. (script)

Answer: _____

Answer key for version 1.

1. POOR
2. YES
3. WORLD
4. FLOWERS
5. PILGRIM
6. SIVA
7. BELLS
8. STUPA
9. PROVIDE FOOD AND FLOWERS
10. ELDEST SON
11. MONKEYS
12. STEPS
13. REINCARNATION
14. RAVANA
15. PUNISHING
16. BURNED
17. HOWRAH EXPRESS
18. GANGES
19. SARASVATI
20. 2500
21. FLOWERS
22. BENGAL
23. CHARITY
24. OBSTACLES
25. PILGRIMS
26. MAHARAJA
27. COW
28. PRAYERS
29. FIVE DAYS
30. BENGALI
31. SPIRIT
32. CLEANUP
33. UTTAR PRADESH
34. FITNESS
35. HOLY MAN
36. YES
37. KASHI
38. ORNAMENTAL
39. WORK
40. BUTTER
41. MARRIED
42. BANARAS
43. HOOGHLY
44. BULL
45. BATHE IN THE HOLY WATER
46. GANGES
47. BRAHMAN PRIEST
48. HINDU
49. BLESSED
50. MUSLIM
51. SARI
52. BURNED ON THE GHATS
53. MARRIED
54. GANESH
55. CLEANSED
56. BRITISH

Name _____ Date _____

Class _____

CALCUTTA QUIZ - The teacher should print out 20 (or whatever is desired) questions. Since they are randomly selected, each group will receive a different set of questions. Write the answer in the blank provided.

1. Large ocean freighters can no longer go up to Calcutta because of _____. (N.G.,Apr.73,p.557)

   Answer: _____

2. India has plenty of _____labor. (N.G.,Apr.73,p.557)

   Answer: _____

3. Some people live on the streets, and instead of paying rent send their money _____ to families living in the country. (N.G.,Apr.73,p. 540)

   Answer: _____

4. Calcutta is located on the _____ River.(N.G.,Apr.73, p. 538-39)

   Answer: _____

5. An important road in Calcutta is _____ Road. (N.G.,Apr.73,p.558)

   Answer: _____

6. This is a _____ factory. (N.G.,Apr.73,p.544-45)

   Answer: _____

7. Mother Teresa manages an orphanage, schools, clinics for lepers, and a refuge for the _____. (N.G.,Apr.73,p.560)

   Answer: _____

8. The man in the picture has trained _____ which walk on wires. (N.G.,Apr.73,p.540)

   Answer: _____

9. The goddess who is the vanquisher of evil is _____. (N.G.,Apr.73,p.562)

   Answer: _____

10. People cast figures of Durga into the _____ River. (N.G.,Apr.73,p.562)

Answer: _____

11. This famous film maker produces films about _____ _____. (N.G.,Apr.73,p.546-47)]

Answer: _____

12. Who founded the city of Calcutta? (N.G.,Apr. 73, p. 536)

Answer: _____

13. The wealth matron might have bet on a _____. (N.G.,Apr.73,p.536)

Answer: _____

14. If you are walking the streets during the festival of Holi, you might be splashed with _____ _____. (N.G.,Apr.73,p.534)

Answer: _____

15. This picture shows how _____ many parts of Calcutta are. (N.G.,Apr.73,p.561)

Answer: _____

16. Like in England, you can play _____ in Calcutta. (script)

Answer: _____ _____

17. The maidan is a kind of _____. (script)

Answer: _____

18. The capital of the state of Tamit Nadu is _____. (script)

Answer: _____

19. In the 1970's Calcutta was troubled by political _____. (N.G.,Apr.73,p.555)

Answer: _____

20. Does this picture show one or two shops? (N.G.,Apr.73,p.552)

Answer: _____

21. This musical instrument is called a _____. (N.G.,Apr.73,p.546-47)

Answer: _____

22. The Coiromandal Coast in southern India was a favorite trading area for the British _____ _____ Company. (script)

Answer: _____

23. Name one thing you might see in the Maidan? (N.G.,Apr.73,p.548-49)

Answer: _____

24. Cattle are used for milk and _____. (N.G.,Apr.73,p.558)

Answer: _____

25. Calcutta is in the state of _____. (N.G.,Apr.73,p.542)

Answer: _____

26. Some people do not sleep in rooms in the summer because it is too _____. (N.G.,Apr.73,p.541)

Answer: _____

27. The man who pulls the carriage is a _____ _____. (N.G.,Apr.73,p.543)

Answer: _____

28. I wouldn't want to go on the _____ Bridge during rush hour. (N.G.,Apr.73, p. 538-39)

Answer: _____

29. What famous bridge will you find in Calcutta? (script)

Answer: _____

30. You can see that it is time for the monsoons because of the _____. (N.G.,Apr.73,p.543)

Answer: _____

31. One problem in Calcutta is cutting through lots of _____ tape. (N.G.,Apr.73,p.551)

Answer: _____

32. Calcutta is an industrial and trading center, as well as being the most famous cultural and _____ center of India. (script)

Answer: _____

33. kThe man in the upper store is selling a breath freshener made of _____ nut sprinkled with spices and wrapped in leaves. (N.G.,Apr.73,p.552)

Answer: _____

34. Durga would be a symbol of courage and _____. (N.G.,Apr.73,p.562)

Answer: _____

35. What is the largest village square in all of India? (N.G.,Apr.73,p.548-49)

Answer: _____

36. Southern India has people of the _____ religion. (script)

Answer: _____

37. Next we take the Howrah Madras _____ Express to the city of Madras. (script)

Answer: _____

38. Where is Durga supposed to live? (N.G.,Apr.73,p.562)

Answer: _____

39. One of India's agricultural products is ____. (N.G.,Apr.73,p.556)

Answer: _____

40. There are between 70 and 90 _____ pullers in Calcutta. (script)

Answer: _____

41. Calcutta's nickname is "City of _____."(N.G.,Apr.73,p.536)

Answer: _____

42. What is the largest city in India? (script)

Answer: _____

43. We might hear Subalaxmi _____. (script)

Answer: _____

44. What is one major problem of urbanization (people moving into cities)? (script)

Answer: _____

45. What color is vermillion? (N.G.,Apr.73,p.562)

Answer: _____

46. What famous Indian writer won the Nobel Prize for Literature? (script)

Answer: _____

47. If you wanted to buy fashions you might head for _____ Road. (script)

Answer: _____

Answer key for version 1.

1. SILTING
2. HUMAN
3. HOME
4. HOOGHLY
5. HARRISON
6. BEDDING
7. DYING
8. RATS
9. DURGA
10. HOOGHLY
11. PEASANT LIFE
12. BRITAIN
13. HORSE
14. COLORED WATER
15. OVERCROWDED
16. CRICKET
17. PARK
18. MADRAS
19. VIOLENCE
20. TWO
21. SITAR
22. EAST INDIA
23. HAWKERS
24. DUNG
25. BENGAL
26. HOT
27. RICKSHAW WALLAH
28. HOWRAH
29. HOWRAH
30. RAIN
31. RED
32. INTELLECTUAL
33. BETEL
34. HOPE
35. MAIDAN
36. CHRISTIAN
37. COROMANDAL
38. HIMALAYAS
39. TEA
40. RICKSHAW
41. PALACES
42. CALCUTTA
43. SINGING
44. HOMELESSNESS
45. RED
46. TAGORE
47. CHOWRINGHEE

Name _____ Date _____

Class _____

TAMIL - The teacher should print out 20 (or whatever is desired) questions. Since they are randomly selected, each group will receive a different set of questions. Write the answer in the blank provided.

1. Kerala has beautiful _____. (script)

   Answer: _____

2. Tamil Nadu grows riace, _____ _____, bananas, coffee, cotton, tobacco, and grain. (script)

   Answer: _____

3. The city Tiruchirupalli has the nickname (in Tamil language) of _____. (script)

   Answer: _____

4. Some of the people who came to Kerala to trade were the Phoenicians, early Christians and Jews, _____, Dutch, British, and Portuguese. (script)

   Answer: _____

5. What state do you have to go through to get to Bombay?(script)

   Answer: _____

6. Not only is the language Tamil spoken fast, but it has very _____ words. (script)

   Answer: _____

7. Is Madras on the east or west coast of India? (script)

   Answer: _____

8. Many foreigners came to Kerala to trade _____. (script)

   Answer: _____

9. In the Tamil language the city of Ootacamund has the nickname _____. (script)

   Answer: _____

10. The language of Kerala, Malayalam, is the same spelled forwards or _____. (script)

    Answer: _____

11. Is Madras located in northern or southern Tamil Nadu? (script)

Answer: _____

12. The people in Kerala speak _____. (script)

Answer: _____

13. The city of Madras in located in the state of _____ _____. (script)k

Answer: _____

14. The language Tamil is spoken very _____. (script)

Answer: _____

15. The state next to Tamil Nadu is called _____. (script)

Answer: _____

16. The Bhagavad Gita is India's most sacred and ancient _____. (script)

Answer: _____

17. The coast of Kerala is on the _____ Sea. (script)

Answer: _____

18. The coast of Kerala is called the _____ Coast. (script)

Answer: _____

19. The names of some cities and villages in the Tamil language are so long that they have _____. (script)

Answer: _____

20. On what body of water is Madras located? (script)

Answer: _____

21. What is the J-J? (script)

Answer: _____

22. India's ancient language is called _____. (script)

Answer: _____

Answer key for version 1.

1. BEACHES
2. SUGAR CANE
3. TRICHY
4. ARABS
5. KARNATAKA
6. LONG
7. EAST
8. SPICES
9. OOTY
10. BACKWARDS
11. NORTHERN
12. MALAYALAM
13. TAMIL NADU
14. FAST
15. KERALA
16. SCRIPTURES
17. ARABIAN
18. MALABAR
19. NICKNAMES
20. BAY OF BENGAL
21. THE JAYANTI JANATA EXPRESS
22. SANSKRIT

Name _____ Date _____

Class _____

BOMBAY QUIZ - Write the correctly spelled answer in the blank after each question.

1. In the 8th century, the Parsis fled Persia to get away from the _____ invasion. (N.G.,July 81, p.124)

   Answer: _____

2. Four point five million people ride the Bombay _____ each day. (N.G.,July 81,p.106)

   Answer: _____

3. Some of the different religious groups in Bombay are Parsis, Hindus, Muslims, _____, and Christians. (script)

   Answer: _____

4. If you are in Mumbai, you are in _____. (script)

   Answer: _____

5. This picture shows that Bombay is very _____. (N.G., July 81, p.128)

   Answer: _____

6. The original city rested on _____ islands. (N.G.,July 81, p.110)

   Answer: _____

7. Malabar Hill is only a short distance from _____ _____. (N.G.,July 81, p.110)

   Answer: _____

8. To cool off people might go to _____ Beach. (script)

   Answer: _____

9. Do the people have electricity? (N.G.,July 81, p.118-19)

   Answer: _____

10. The men in white are _____ _____. (N.G.,July 81, p.112-13)

    Answer: _____

32

11. The local race track is named after the goddess of _____. (script)

Answer: _____

12. Bombayites pay a lot of _____ _____. (N.G.,July 81, p.112)

Answer: _____

13. Everyone who comes to Bombay dreams of _____. (N.G.,July 81,p.104-05)

Answer: _____

14. Bombay is located in the state of _____. (script)

Answer: _____

15. Three to five hundred people come to Bombay every day, mostly _____. (N.G.,July 81, p.116)

Answer: _____

16. Half of the city's population is _____. (N.G.,July 81, p.126-27)

Answer: _____

17. One language of the state of Maharashtra is _____. (script)

Answer: _____

18. New Bombay is designed to dilsperse congested _____ and population. (N.G.,July 81, p.114-15)

Answer: _____

19. What is Bharata Natyam? (N.G., July 81,p.121)

Answer: _____

20. People love the elephant-headed god called _____. (N.G.,July 81, p.126-27)

Answer: _____

21. Another word for Parsi is _____. (N.G.,July 81, p.124)

Answer: _____

22. The architecture of the Victoria Terminus is called _____. (N.G.,July 81,p.107)

Answer: _____

23. Some neighborhoods have as many as _____ persons per acre. (N.G.,July 81,p.108-09)

Answer: _____

24. In this picture, people are worshiping the god, _____. (N.G.,July 81, p.108-09)

Answer: _____

25. Thousands of people would consider this a very _____ home. (N.G.,July 81, p.118-19)

Answer: _____

26. Though the people of India speak many languages, most of the movies are filmed in the _____ language. (N.G.,July 81, p.120-21)

Answer: _____

27. In 1661 Bombay was only a _____ village. (N.G.,July 81, p.107)

Answer: _____

28. Bombay is one of the world's most _____ populated cities. (N.G.,July 81,p.108-09)

Answer: _____

29. This man is performing at _____ Beach. (N.G.,July 81, p.122-23)

Answer: _____

30. The people of Bombay speak many different _____. (N.G., July 81, p.112-13)

Answer: _____

31. Are these people probably employed? (N.G.,July 81, p.116)

Answer: _____

32. Even though Bombay is a rich city, many people live in _____. (script)

Answer: _____

33. Why did the people string leaves and marigold over the doorway? (N.G.,July 81, p.118-19)

Answer: _____

34. Many Parsis are wealthy because they are good _____. (N.G.,July 81, p.124)

Answer: _____

35. What is a sarangi? (N.G., July 81, p.120)

Answer: _____

36. Bombay is the center of the Indian _____ industry. (script)

Answer: _____

37. This boy belongs to the _____ religion. (N.G.,July 81, p.124)

Answer: _____

38. Bombay is India's largest _____. (N.G.,July 81, p.110)

Answer: _____

39. What does "phir milenge" mean? (script)

Answer: _____

40. This beach looks very _____. (N.G.,July 81,p.108-09)

Answer: _____

41. New Bombay is being developed on the other side of _____ Creek). (N.G.,July 81, p.110)

Answer: _____

42. The city's first major product was _____. (N.G.,July 81, p.112)

Answer: _____

43. In 1978 for the first time a movie star was permitted to _____ on the screen. (N.G.,July 81, p.120)

Answer: _____

44. Bombay was built on _____. (script)

Answer: _____

45. The British left India in the year _____. (N.G.,July 81, p.107)

Answer: _____

Answer key for version 1.

1. ARAB
2. TRAINS
3. JAINS
4. BOMBAY
5. RAINY
6. 7
7. CHOWPATTY BEACH
8. CHOWPATTY
9. YES
10. HINDU PRIESTS
11. WEALTH
12. INCOME TAXES
13. SUCCESS
14. MAHARASHTRA
15. MEN
16. HINDU
17. MARATHI
18. INDUSTRY
19. A CLASSICAL DANCE FORM
20. GANESH
21. ZOROASTRIAN
22. INDO-GOTHIC
23. 2,000
24. GANESH
25. NICE
26. HINDI
27. FISHING
28. DENSELY
29. CHOWPATTY
30. LANGUAGES
31. YES
32. SHACKS
33. FOR A NEW YEAR'S FESTIVAL
34. TRADERS
35. A POPULAR STRINGED INSTRUMENT
36. MOVIE
37. PARSI
38. PORT
39. WE'LL MEET AGAIN
40. CROWDED
41. THANA
42. TEXTILES
43. KISS
44. ISLANDS
45. 1947